

NOS A/S
Overholm 7, 8700 Horsens
Company reg. no. 32 29 13 17
Annual report
1 January - 31 December 2017



Penneo dokumentnøgle: NESDV-ZMGWV-YCJHK-PTU7F-EZCJH-FVEZE

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 23 May 2018.

Per Ingvar Løkken
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of NOS A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Horsens, 21 February 2018

Managing Director

Claus Jensen

Board of directors

Robert C. M. Aquilina
Chairman

Christopher Calleja

Carl Erik Olsen

Claus Jensen

Per Ingvar Løkken

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of NOS A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of NOS A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Viborg, 21 February 2018

Ullits & Winther

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 09 32 72

Claus Søndergaard Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 30145

Company data

The company

NOS A/S
Overholm 7
8700 Horsens

Company reg. no. 32 29 13 17
Established: 17 July 2009
Domicile: Horsens Kommune
Financial year: 1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017

Board of directors

Robert C. M. Aquilina, Chairman
Christopher Calleja
Carl Erik Olsen
Claus Jensen
Per Ingvar Løkken

Managing Director

Claus Jensen

Auditors

Ullits & Winther
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Agerlandsvej 1
8800 Viborg

Bankers

Spar Nord Bank A/S
Grønlandsvej 5
8700 Horsens

Lawyer

LRP
Løvenørnsgade 17
8700 Horsens

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activity in NOS A/S, is the selling of steelwires, ropes, lifting chain products etc. and related services for various industries like oil and gas, commercial marine, wind energy and the construction sector.

Development in activities and financial matters

The profit and loss account covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 and shows a result of DKK -277,519 against a result of DKK 577,884 last year. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -1,838,365.

Own shares

The enterprise' holding of own shares is 190 shares of DKK 1,000 each, corresponding to 20 % of the contributed capital.

The expected development

For the financial year 2018 the Management expects a positive result.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for NOS A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

External costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies used

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| | <i>Useful life</i> |
| <i>Operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i> | <i>3-10 years</i> |

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Accounting policies used

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leasing contracts

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Accounting policies used

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured to the nominal value.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Gross profit | 3.612.302 | 3.959.158 |
| 1 Staff costs | -3.759.515 | -3.064.598 |
| Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets | -138.625 | -148.504 |
| Results before net financials | -285.838 | 746.056 |
| Financial income | 174 | 31.333 |
| Financial costs | -66.855 | -17.759 |
| Results before tax | -352.519 | 759.630 |
| 2 Tax on ordinary results | 75.000 | -181.746 |
| Results for the year | -277.519 | 577.884 |
| Proposed distribution of the results: | | |
| Allocated to results brought forward | 0 | 577.884 |
| Allocated from results brought forward | -277.519 | 0 |
| Distribution in total | -277.519 | 577.884 |

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Fixed assets | | |
| 3 Operating assets, and fixtures and furniture | 286.709 | 304.408 |
| Tangible fixed assets in total | <u>286.709</u> | <u>304.408</u> |
| Deposits | 75.000 | 75.000 |
| Financial fixed assets in total | <u>75.000</u> | <u>75.000</u> |
| Fixed assets in total | <u>361.709</u> | <u>379.408</u> |
| Current assets | | |
| Raw materials and consumables | 2.004.742 | 2.530.836 |
| Prepayments for goods | 311.649 | 0 |
| Inventories in total | <u>2.316.391</u> | <u>2.530.836</u> |
| Trade debtors | 1.901.742 | 2.327.502 |
| 4 Deferred tax assets | 62.000 | 0 |
| 5 Receivable corporate tax | 28.000 | 0 |
| Other debtors | 80.608 | 3.787 |
| Accrued income and deferred expenses | 194.474 | 29.459 |
| Debtors in total | <u>2.266.824</u> | <u>2.360.748</u> |
| Available funds | 34.651 | 17.796 |
| Current assets in total | <u>4.617.866</u> | <u>4.909.380</u> |
| Assets in total | <u>4.979.575</u> | <u>5.288.788</u> |

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

| Equity and liabilities | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Note</u> | | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
| Equity | | | |
| 6 | Contributed capital | 950.000 | 950.000 |
| 7 | Results brought forward | 888.365 | 1.165.884 |
| | Equity in total | <u>1.838.365</u> | <u>2.115.884</u> |
| Provisions | | | |
| | Provisions for deferred tax | 0 | 13.000 |
| | Provisions in total | <u>0</u> | <u>13.000</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| 8 | Bank debts | 64.590 | 175.445 |
| | Long-term liabilities in total | <u>64.590</u> | <u>175.445</u> |
| | Liabilities | 107.000 | 101.000 |
| | Bank debts | 131.239 | 355.797 |
| | Trade creditors | 2.316.728 | 1.824.738 |
| | Corporate tax | 0 | 134.746 |
| | Other debts | 521.653 | 568.178 |
| | Short-term liabilities in total | <u>3.076.620</u> | <u>2.984.459</u> |
| | Liabilities in total | <u>3.141.210</u> | <u>3.159.904</u> |
| | Equity and liabilities in total | <u>4.979.575</u> | <u>5.288.788</u> |
| 9 Mortgage and securities | | | |
| 10 Contingencies | | | |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Staff costs | | |
| Salaries and wages | 3.151.638 | 2.564.695 |
| Pension costs | 420.264 | 376.882 |
| Other costs for social security | 57.271 | 40.142 |
| Other staff costs | 130.342 | 82.879 |
| | <u>3.759.515</u> | <u>3.064.598</u> |
| | | |
| Average number of employees | <u>7</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | | |
| 2. Tax on ordinary results | | |
| Tax of the results for the year | 0 | 196.746 |
| Adjustment for the year of deferred tax | -75.000 | -15.000 |
| | <u>-75.000</u> | <u>181.746</u> |
| | | |
| | <u>31/12 2017</u> | <u>31/12 2016</u> |
| | | |
| 3. Operating assets, and fixtures and furniture | | |
| Cost opening balance | 620.411 | 647.576 |
| Additions during the year | 114.569 | 162.591 |
| Disposals during the year | -22.500 | -189.756 |
| Cost closing balance | <u>712.480</u> | <u>620.411</u> |
| | | |
| Depreciation and writedown opening balance | -316.003 | -245.603 |
| Depreciation for the year | -131.518 | -114.023 |
| Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of | 21.750 | 43.623 |
| Depreciation and writedown closing balance | <u>-425.771</u> | <u>-316.003</u> |
| | | |
| Book value closing balance | <u>286.709</u> | <u>304.408</u> |
| | | |
| 4. Deferred tax assets | | |
| Deferred tax assets opening balance | -13.000 | -28.000 |
| Deferred tax of the results for the year | 75.000 | 15.000 |
| | <u>62.000</u> | <u>-13.000</u> |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>31/12 2017</u> | <u>31/12 2016</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. Receivable corporate tax | | |
| Receivable corporate tax opening balance | -134.746 | 11.000 |
| Paid / received corporate tax concerning last year | <u>134.746</u> | <u>-11.000</u> |
| Receivable corporate tax concerning previous years | 0 | 0 |
| Calculated corporate tax for the present year | 0 | -196.746 |
| Paid tax on account for the present year | <u>28.000</u> | <u>62.000</u> |
| | <u>28.000</u> | <u>-134.746</u> |
| 6. Contributed capital | | |
| Contributed capital opening balance | <u>950.000</u> | <u>950.000</u> |
| | <u>950.000</u> | <u>950.000</u> |
| <p>The share capital consists of shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares hold particular rights.</p> | | |
| 7. Results brought forward | | |
| Results brought forward opening balance | 1.165.884 | 997.200 |
| Profit or loss for the year brought forward | -277.519 | 577.884 |
| Acquired own shares | <u>0</u> | <u>-409.200</u> |
| | <u>888.365</u> | <u>1.165.884</u> |
| 8. Bank debts | | |
| Bank debts in total | 171.590 | 276.445 |
| Share of amount due within 1 year | <u>-107.000</u> | <u>-101.000</u> |
| | <u>64.590</u> | <u>175.445</u> |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

9. Mortgage and securities

For bank debts, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of TDKK 1,500. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Inventories | DKK 2.005 |
| Receivable from sales and services | DKK 1.902 |
| Operating assets, fixtures and furniture | DKK 287 |

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Leasing liabilities

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of TDKK 201. The leasing contracts have 27-70 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is TDKK 632.

Other contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a signed lease agreement with a residual maturity of 6 months with a total rental commitment on TDKK 113.

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Claus Ivar Kronborg Jensen (CPR valideret)

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-269774397710

IP: 5.103.29.108

2018-05-24 08:14:08Z

NEM ID 

Claus Ivar Kronborg Jensen (CPR valideret)

Bestyrelses-medlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-269774397710

IP: 5.103.29.108

2018-05-24 08:14:08Z

NEM ID 

Carl Erik Olsen (CPR valideret)

Bestyrelses-medlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-594159620763

IP: 148.122.187.2

2018-05-24 10:31:56Z

NEM ID 

Per Ingvar Løkken (CPR valideret)

Bestyrelses-medlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-019032320219

IP: 78.143.96.239

2018-05-28 05:36:02Z

NEM ID 

Claus Søndergaard Nielsen (CVR valideret)

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: Ullits & Winther Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Serienummer: CVR:32093272-RID:31289325

IP: 89.249.1.78

2018-05-28 05:49:47Z

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Per Ingvar Løkken (CPR valideret)

Dirigent

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-019032320219

IP: 78.143.96.239

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